"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

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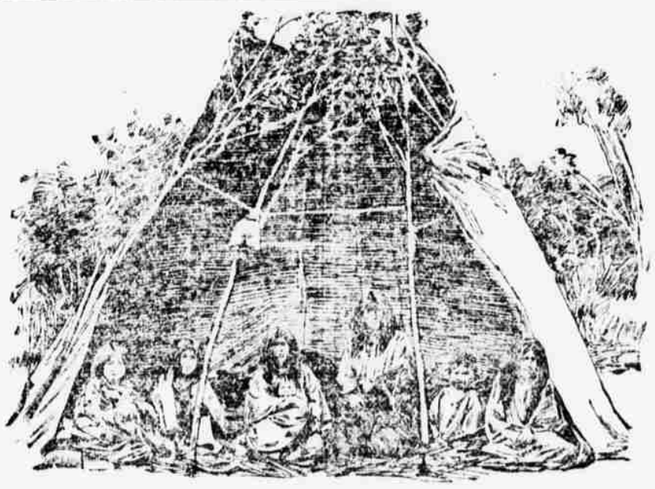
THE BANNOCK INDIANS.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE RED MEN NOW ON THE WARPATH.

Not a Numerous Tribe, but of Hardy and Athletic Braves, Who Are Expert Horsemen, Clever Shots, and Said to Be Good Fighters—Ethnological and Historical Information About Them from Experts Who Have Visited Their Reservation.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—According to the data relative to the Bannock Indians obtainable at the Indian Bureau and the Bureau of Ethnology, the tribe now on the warpath is not numerous. In the latest report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs it is stated that the Bannocks number 141 persons, 219 males and 222 females. Their reservation is at Fort Hall, in the southern part of Idaho. At the Bureau of Ethnology some interesting facts about the habits and characteristics of the Bannocks were given to THE SUN correspondent by Prof. W. J. McGee and Prof. Albert S. Gatschet, who have had considerable experience with this particular tribe. Prof. McGee also produced some photographs taken by representatives of the bureau, copies of which he kindly furnished to THE SUN.

GROUP OF BANNOCKS AT THE AGENCY.



A FAMILY GROUP.

AN OLD WARRIOR.

A BANNOCK CHIEF.

ONE OF THE YOUNG BUCKS.

The Bannocks are what is known as a hunting tribe. They do not take kindly to agricultural or industrial pursuits. They depend largely upon the national Government for their support, and do not display any particular desire for a higher order of civilization. In the Indian language the word Bannock is "Pana-i-ti." It means "Southern People." They have seldom sent representatives to Washington; indeed, the Indian officials do not recall a visit to the Great Father from this tribe. They are tall, athletic-looking people, great hunters, and are intelligent as a rule. They speak the common Snake language familiar to the tribes of the Shoshone family.

They are not a progressive tribe, nor do they multiply. On the contrary, the records show that they are fast becoming extinct. They are good fighters, expert horsemen, and adepts in handling the rifle. When not engaged in hunting they depend largely upon the supplies they obtain from the agency at Fort Hall. In the present case it is supposed that they wandered off their reservation in the direction of the National Park in the Yellowstone, in search of game straying away from the park. They are hardy and apparently are well fed, and there is little sickness among them. The men and woman in general present the healthful appearance characteristic of those tribes that live away from the seacoast.

There appear to have been originally two geographically distinct bands or divisions of the Bannocks, and to this fact, which has not been understood generally, is due much of the confusion that has existed regarding them. The main home of the Bannocks appears to have been in southeastern Idaho, whence they ranged into western Wyoming. The country actually claimed by the chief of the southern bands in treaty lay between latitudes 42 and 45 degrees and between the 113th meridian and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. Their country thus separated the homes of the Wihinasht Shoshoni of western Idaho and the Washaki Shoshoni of western Wyoming. They were found in this region in 1859, and then claimed to have always lived there, a claim corroborated to some extent by Bridger's statement that he had traded with them in this country for thirty years, which fixes their occupancy as far back at least as 1829.

They were found also in 1833 by Capt. Bonneville on the Port Neuf, just north of the present Fort Hall reservation. Bridger states that when he first knew them they numbered 1,200 lodges, or about 3,400 persons. Many southeastern Idaho Bannocks affiliated with the Washaki Shoshoni, and in 1859 had extensively intermarried with them. Some of the southeastern Idaho Bannocks, to the number of 500 or 600, were placed upon the Wind reservation, western Wyoming, which was established in 1868. They now appear to be classed officially as Shoshoni. Fort Hall reservation was set apart by Executive order in 1869, and 600 Bannocks consented to remain upon it in addition to a large number of Shoshoni. Most of them soon wandered away, however, and as late as 1874 an appropriation was made to enable the Bannocks and Shoshoni scattered in southeastern Idaho to be moved to the reservation. The Bannocks at Fort Hall were said to number 472 in 1884.

The second band was found by Gov. Stephens in 1855, further to the north. They then lived on Salmon River, a branch of the Snake, in eastern Idaho. Specific mention is not made of the Bannocks by Lewis and Clark, who passed through the country just north of Salmon River in 1805. These explorers, however, may have included them under the general term Shoshoni; unless the "Broken Moccasin" Indians mentioned by them are identical with the Bannocks.

In all probability the Salmon River Bannocks here mentioned had recently crossed the mountains from the eastward owing to pressure by the Blackfeet, as it is certain that the former claimed as their land the southwestern portions of Montana, containing some of the richest portions of the Territory, in which are now situated Virginia City, Bozeman City, and many other towns of importance. The number of this band in 1853 is unknown, although Stevens remarks that they had been more than decimated by the ravages of the small-pox and by the inroads of the Blackfeet. In 1869 their number was estimated not to exceed 500, probably an overestimate, since their lodges numbered 80ty, which would give them about 550 persons. The estimate of 1885 includes them with the Shoshoni and Sheepeaters of this reservation, and collectively they numbered 667.

It is probable that at a not very remote period, perhaps before horses reached their country, the scattered bands of Bannocks were united in one locality, probably the southeastern part of Idaho, where they were pressed upon by, and to some extent incorporated with, the Shoshoni bands proper. They belonged to the buffalo-hunting class of Indians, and appear to have been a widely roving tribe, a fact which favored their dispersal and separation. Their language differs markedly from those of other tribes of the family, the Utes, Comanches, Paviotso, &c.

Practically nothing is known of the former organization of the Bannocks, and of the bands which make up the tribe. Wherever met they were known simply as Bannocks. Four band names were obtained recently by Dr. Hoffman, and a fifth is given by Schoolcraft. These are Kutshundika, or Buffalo Eaters; Pensnitikara, Sucar or Honey Eaters; Shebopatanti, or Cottonwood Bannock; Yambaitika, or Root Eaters, and Waradika, or Rye Grass Seed Eaters.

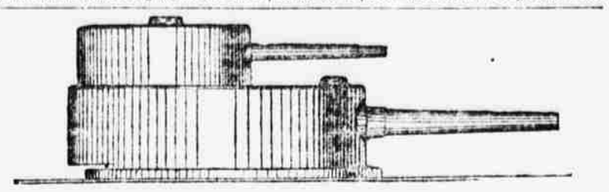
DOUBLE-DECKED TURRETS.

TREMENDOUS BATTERY POWER OF THE NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

The Latest American Naval Idea Likely to Revolutionize the Science of Mounting Guns on Shipboard—One Broadside from One of the New Turrets Sufficient to Sink Any Battle Ship Afloat—More Protection Given with Less Weight.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In approving the recommendations of the Ordnance Bureau, which proposes a great departure from the present plan of mounting and turreting great guns on battle ships, Secretary Herbert has taken a step in ordnance which, if the original designs prove successful, will probably bring about as great a revolution in the arrangements of the batteries of naval ships of high fighting efficiency as occurred when the rows of guns along the sides of the old frigates were abandoned for fewer guns of greater power.

The Navy Department since the beginning of the new navy has borrowed many of its ideas from foreign shipyards and ordnance arsenals, and in nearly every instance improvements have been made which have been promptly accepted in Europe. In no branch of naval work, probably, have there been greater strides than in ordnance, and particularly in armor, and while the navy has been building modern guns for only the last eight years, it is admitted even by foreigners that there are no guns mounted on English or French ships that are superior to those intended for the three battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, and those of a similar calibre which Secretary Herbert now proposes to have placed on the new Kearsarge and her sister vessel.



DOUBLE-DECK TURRET FOR THE NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

The double-deck system of arranging the heavier guns is said to be entirely new, and has never been adopted in any particular by the leading naval powers, which have experimented in various directions in the installation of ordnance without discovering the method resorted to by the Ordnance Bureau for placing guns above one another in one great turret, and thereby saving tons of weight and securing greater protection for the pieces. There has been some opposition to the plan because it involves so great a departure from present devices for mounting heavy guns. It is urged that only one ship should be experimented with at first, and that it would be unwise to risk six or seven millions of dollars in a scheme which the naval constructors and a few line officers believe to be exceedingly dubious. The arguments of the ordnance experts have been so sound and convincing, and they have so successfully controverted every objection raised by the constructors, that there seems to be every prospect of the invention proving one of the greatest successes of the day in the line of naval ordnance progress. Secretary Herbert is admittedly the most conservative Secretary the navy has had for years, and for several weeks was dubious about undertaking the construction of two great battle ships, the largest yet authorized, with no precedent to go by in building the great two-story turrets, opposed as they were by the entire construction corps. He was much struck by the argument that in fleet action the guns could be turned on only one target at a time, and in the event of poor aim the entire broadside of one turret might be lost. But the ordnance officers quickly dispelled this idea by an elaborate plan showing that because the 13-inch and the 8-inch guns were mounted in one turret it was not necessary to fire all at once, and that two sets of guns could be fired on separate ships, independently of the action of the other sets.

One great advantage of the new design is the assurance of equal protection to both light and heavy guns, which ships of the Indiana class do not have. The single turrets, while having a greater area exposed to gun fire than the double-deckers, could not be manipulated with any greater ease, and, besides, left the 8-inch guns with far less protection than they will have under the new design. With the new turrets it will be possible to have just as great a radius of action for the guns, and they offer the additional value of permitting a broadside fire from all four guns simultaneously, or of discharging the guns either in couples or singly, as the occasion may demand. One broadside alone from one of the new turrets would be sufficient, the ordnance officers think, to sink any battle ship afloat. No vessel constructed, they say, could stand the terrific bombardment of so many pounds of metal discharged at once against her sides, and all the shots striking within a radius of a few feet of one another. With guns mounted singly it would be almost impossible to secure the same effect, nor, the ordnance experts say, could four shots be planted at once so close together.

The new turrets will make a startling difference in the appearance of the two new battle ships. They will be stationed one at each end, and pretty well forward and aft of the ship's centre. At great distances, or even fighting ranges of 6,000 yards, the turrets of the Indiana would be hardly visible from the deck of a ship, while the two-story turrets of the ordnance design will stand well in view and give much the appearance of two cheese boxes.

The advantages of the turrets over those now mounted on all other battle ships of the world are manifest when the figures and arguments of the Ordnance Bureau are studied. Absolute protection to ammunition hoists and supply is given to the 8-inch guns, whereas in the old plan of mounting these guns had but little. This protection, furthermore, is secured at no increase in weight or room occupied by the gun carriages. The control of gun fire will be far in advance of that on ships mounting single turrets, and it will be possible to use the 13-inch guns for starboard fire, and the 8-inch guns for port, as the case may demand, without the loss of a minute in swinging the great turrets.

The most important effect, and one that convinced the Secretary of the value of the invention, is the reduction of the main battery to two invulnerable gun theatres of action, protected with sufficient armor to resist the heaviest guns that they would encounter. For every gun that is fired on war ships now in commission there must be separate and distinct sighting, while with the new turrets one sighting by one man will be all that is required when the entire battery is to be discharged. In the Indiana class of battle ship it was not practicable to give the 8-inch guns adequate protection, owing to the weights necessary for the heavier rifles.

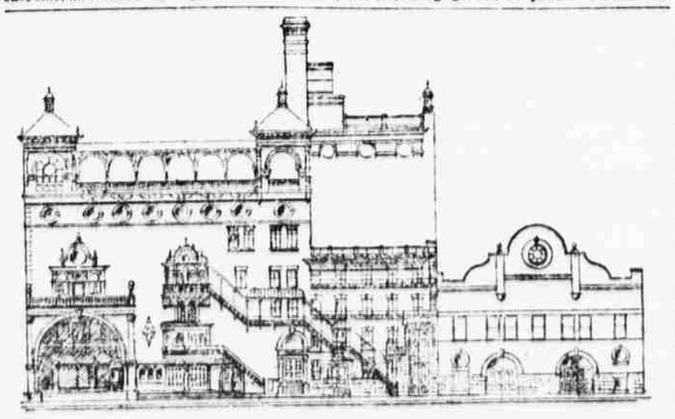
Another feature of the design is the fact that the 8-inch rifles will occupy space which would be available for no other guns, and that part of the deck, occupied now by 8-inch guns, may be used for the secondary batteries, which on the new ships will be far more effective than those of any battle ship in commission. Should the Ordnance Bureau decide that the ships must have more guns, it will still be possible to match four or more 6-inch guns, which would thus place the Kearsarge and her mate far ahead of any vessel of their displacement in the weight of metal discharged at once. Should the Captains of the new ships desire to fire guns separately in the two-story turrets, they can do so without trouble, and while one gun is being fired the others can be loaded without danger to the men. The interference of the fire of one gun with that of another is one of the serious defects existing to a great extent in many of the battle ships abroad. In the French battle ship Brennus a bugle call is sounded to notify men to desert certain guns before others can be fired, otherwise they would be killed. In the new ships the men have only to observe the enemy and fire the guns regardless of those about them. No possible injury can come from the blasts. The saving of weight with the double deckers is estimated by the constructors and engineers at about 450 tons, which means a saving of 10 inches in draught and an increase of coal capacity of 35 per cent. over single-turret ships. The four 8-inch guns of the Kearsarge will be protected with nine and eleven inches of steel armor, whereas those of the Indiana have only 5½ inches of armor. The target is decreased, so far as 8-inch guns are concerned, by fully 75 per cent.; therefore the chance of disabling the 8-inch guns is only about one-fourth as great as heretofore. As it takes but half a minute to train from starboard to port, with a battle ship on the starboard side and a cruiser on the port, the 8-inch guns could be fired at the weaker enemy two or three times while the 13-inch guns were being loaded for another go at the battle ships.

Foreign naval attaches here have displayed the keenest interest in the designs for the new turrets and have endeavored to secure the plans, but in this they have been frustrated. It is believed that in the next battle ships built abroad the double-decked turret will be adopted, and that hereafter there will be more concentration of fire on battle ships in order that additional space may be given to rapid-fire guns, which the Yalu battle demonstrated are essential to successful fighting.

THIS IS A THEATRE INDEED.

A Unique, Million-dollar Structure with a Big Double Stage.

"Proctor's Pleasure Palace," which is the name that has been given to the new theatre in Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, is almost completed, and will open at the beginning of the next season. The theatre has been built for Francis J. Schugg, the owner, by J. B. McElfatrick & Son, and F. F. Proctor has a thirty-years' lease of it. It is said that the theatre represents an outlay of $1,000,000, which is what most theatres seem to cost. It is the only pretentious theatre on the upper east side, and draws on a public that is compelled to go further down town for its amusements.



F. F. Proctor, the lessee of the new house, has invested some of his own capital in the building. The building will contain a music hall, roof garden, German café, and "Oriental divan," whatever that may be.

The structure is of stone, iron, and brick, and is said to be absolutely fireproof. The floors are of cement. The frontage on Fifty-eighth street is 200 feet and the depth 100 feet. The architecture combines features of the Romanesque and Renaissance styles. The main entrance, at the end nearest Third avenue, is through a stone arch 24 feet wide and 30 feet high, with a large balustrade overhead. The main auditorium is reached by a vestibule paved in mosaic tiles, with three huge oaken doors opening upon the foyer, sixty feet in length. The orchestra has 700 improved folding chairs, upholstered in pale blue plush, with aisles and passages. There are twenty-four stage boxes, in three tiers of eight each. There is a double proscenium. One reveals an opening thirty-four feet square. This may be lifted in grooves, like a piece of scenery, leaving an opening forty-two feet square, should the stage be required for spectacular display. The proscenium arch is dotted with colored electric lights. The sounding board is covered with mythological figures painted upon canvas. Gold, cream, and pale blue are the predominating colors in decoration. Broad marble staircases lead to the upper boxes.

The stage is 70 feet wide and 40 feet deep, and is suited to every form of performance. At the back is a movable iron door, impervious to sound, which can be opened upon the stage in the adjoining garden of palms. Certain features, acrobatic, spectacular, or zoological, can then be exhibited upon this combined stage, and viewed simultaneously by two distinct audiences that will face each other. The stage can, if necessary, be extended back the whole width of the garden, securing a total depth of 105 feet, and making it the largest in the world, except that of the Grand Opera House, Paris.

The thirty-eight dressing rooms are fitted with marble lavatories and electric call bells. The theatre has 4,000 electric lights, 600 of which are used upon the stage for illuminating and spectacular effects. Two passenger elevators, each accommodating thirty people, will run constantly from basement to roof, landing at each floor. Altogether there are fifty exits.

The theatre will be devoted to continuous variety performances, and will open at noon on Labor Day, Sept. 2. Billy Barlow, who has not been in this country for eight years, and Lockhart's trained elephants will appear then. The roof garden will be one of the largest in the city, and below the main auditorium will be the German café, where there will be a vaudeville performance from 11 o'clock until midnight, and at certain hours during the afternoon and early evening. Attending the main theatre will be the Garden of Palms.

WANTED PARTNERS WITH MONEY.

Many Trustful Speculators Caught by White's Rushmesilke Advertisement.

Charles White of 92 Fifth avenue was arrested on July 17 on the complaint of James Donnelly, who said that White had swindled him out of $500 by means of an advertisement for a partner in the liquor business. White was held in $1,000 bail for examination in the Tombs Police Court on July 26. Before that date he had arranged a compromise with Donnelly by which the latter was to withdraw his charge on receipt of a check for $445. On Friday White went to the Tombs Court with a certified check for $455 in his pocket, but in the meantime several persons had found the announcement of White's arrest interesting reading and were on hand in the court room in the hope of meeting him. When White appeared he was arrested on complaint of Edward B. Eaton of 208 West Eighty-fourth street. Mr. Eaton said that White had got $5,000 out of him by the same swindle he worked on Donnelly. Philip Kurerer of Bridgeport, Conn., was in court and said that he also had contributed to White's imaginary liquor business to the extent of $3,000.

When Donnelly heard the stories of his fellow victims he refused to withdraw his charge, and White was held in $1,000 for further examination on Donnelly's complaint, and in $5,000 for examination on the complaint of Eaton. Mr. Eaton told yesterday of White's method of operating in his own case, which, he said, was the same as that used in dealing with the others. Eaton's attention was first attracted in July, 1894, by an advertisement, in which White said that he wanted a partner in a well-established wholesale liquor business. When Eaton called upon White the latter said that he had a business worth $65,000, paying $5,000 a year.

White is between fifty and sixty years old, and he gave as his reason for wanting a partner that he wished to retire from the active management of the concern. He had a carefully arranged set of books which showed that the business was fully as large as he represented it to be. Eaton was satisfied that the venture was a safe one, and he invested $2,500. An office was hired at 54 Stone street, for which Eaton paid the rent. Then White disappeared. Eaton heard of him from different parts of the State, but was unable to cause his detention until White was arrested on Donnelly's complaint.

The detectives say that White has evidently operated largely in his particular form of confidence game. They have traces of a number of other victims of White, who will probably discover themselves soon.

Gen. Harrison at a Flag Raising.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 27. The first flag-staff ever raised at Old Forge was the one which now stands in front of the Old Forge Hotel, and which this afternoon, in the midst of a drizzling rain, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, in which Gen. Harrison participated and made an address. The exercises were attended by a large crowd of people from all parts of central New York. The flagstaff stands on a knoll in front of the hotel, and is 117 feet high. The flag was donated by the guests of the hotel, and is one of the largest hoisted in central New York.

New Gold Fields in British Columbia.

SPOKANE, July 27. A gold strike has just been made in an entirely new mining district in British Columbia, twenty miles north of Trail Creek, and a rush has begun for the new fields. The find was made at the head of Murphy Creek, and much rich ore is reported in sight. A train load of miners from this city left for there this morning.

C. T. A. U.'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Its Managers Hope to Make it a Temperance Gathering of Unusual Importance.

Only a few of the less important details remain to be arranged for the celebration of the silver jubilee of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, to be held in this city from Aug. 7 to 11. The Convention will open, for delegates only, at 9 A. M., on Aug. 7, in Columbus Hall, attached to the Paulist Fathers' Church, at Columbus avenue and West Sixtieth street. At 10 o'clock solemn pontifical mass will be sung in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mgr. Satolli pontificating, with a sermon by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. Archbishop Corrigan of New York and a number of visiting prelates and clergy will be in the sanctuary. A business session of the Convention will be held early in the afternoon of the same day in Columbus Hall, which will include a reception of fraternal delegates from other organizations. A parade of the local and visiting societies will be held at 8 o'clock in the evening, which, it is expected, will contain not less than 10,000 persons. The public demonstration connected with the convention will be held in Carnegie Hall at 8 P. M.

The Committee of Arrangements believes that the public meeting in Carnegie Hall will be one of the most important temperance gatherings ever held in this city. The temperance questions of the day, including the present aspect of the enforcement of the Excise law in this city, will be discussed, and it is hoped that Mgr. Satolli may be induced to say a few words concerning the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the saloon. Among the speakers who have promised to appear are President Murray of the Excise Board, Senator O'Sullivan, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, and the Rev. Father Walter Elliott.

Two New Brooklyn Trolleys to Run To-day.

Work on the Flynn trolley lines in Brooklyn was actively resumed from the moment the favorable decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court was handed down on Friday morning, and was not stopped for an instant until an early hour this morning.

It is expected that a dozen or more cars will be in operation to-day on the Marcy avenue line, and that, for the first time, people will be able to ride to Coney Island by the Marcy avenue landing and Sheepshead Bay for five cents.

Ex-Gov. Russell a Director of the Lyceum League.

BOSTON, July 27. Ex-Gov. William E. Russell, who was recently elected a member of the directorate of the Lyceum League of America, which has over 40,000 members, has accepted in a letter to Secretary J. O. Hackett, in which he says: "I understand from your letter that the purpose of the league is 'for the unpartisan, unsectarian, non-sectional promotion of intelligent patriotism as expressed in good citizenship among the youth of America.' Sympathizing heartily with the purpose of the organization I accept with pleasure my election."

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

The After-Math of Stock Taking.

Having completed our Semi-Annual Inventory, we find a surplus of seasonable goods in several Departments which, according to our long established rule, we positively will not carry over. There are also many odds and ends in other Departments which must be disposed of immediately. In view of these facts, we shall inaugurate to-morrow, Monday,

A Climax Bargain Sale

at which every single dollar invested will possess the ordinary purchasing power of two dollars. If you care to make money by saving it on your purchases, a visit to any one of our Sixty-five Departments will afford you the opportunity.

GREAT Summer Silk Sale.

We will place on sale Monday, at the lowest prices in the annals of the Silk business,

500 pieces fine Summer Silks, in all colors, qualities and designs—the advance sample pieces of one of the largest importers in this city. Hardly two pieces alike.

LOT 1.
125 Pieces Silk Crepons,
in complete assortment of evening shades,
12½c. per yard;
Good value for 29c.

LOT 2.
175 Pieces Wash Silks,
figured and plain,
19c. per yard;
Good value for 38c.

LOT 3.
200 Pieces Jacquard Wash Silks,
in a large assortment of colorings,
25c. per yard;
Good value for 50c.

Never were Silks offered at such absurdly low prices, and another decade will probably elapse before these values can be duplicated.

To avoid disappointment, we trust our patrons will see the necessity of making as early an inspection of the goods as possible.

Ladies' Suit Dept.

The Bargains of the Season.

High-Class Paris Novelties in Ladies' Summer Dresses

at **$19.98**; were $37.50 to $59.00.

They embrace plain, Dotted and Checked Pique and White Hopsacking; blouse, tight fitting and Eton effects; with full vests of fine open-work embroidery.

Tailor-made Dresses,
in tan and gray fine Cassimere, lined throughout with silk,
$16.98; formerly $27.50.

Blazer Suits
in fine Imperial Whipcord (coats half lined with silk),
$7.98; were $16.50.

Outing Suits,
Eton and Blazer effects in Scotch Tweed, Covert Cloth, navy and black fine English Serge,
$6.98; formerly $11.75.

Organdie and Dimity Dresses
(slightly soiled from handling)
$9.98; formerly $19.75.

575 English Duck and Chambray Suits,
in White, Ecru and Blue, plain, striped and figured effects,
$1.39; formerly $3.98.

Great Half-Price Sale

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S Summer Dresses

in Organdie, Dimity, Dotted Swiss and fine Lawns, trimmed with lace, Irish Point embroidery and ribbon.

We are closing them out at exactly HALF the prices they were a week ago.

These are unquestionably the greatest values in Misses' and Children's fine Wash Dresses ever offered by any house on this continent.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

Important Clearing Sale

Ladies' Waists, Wrappers and Underwear.

This sale includes

All our imported models in Costume Waists, Negligees, and House Gowns;

French and Domestic Underwear;

Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Reefers, and Summer Headwear.

We mention only a few items, but can supply the needs for all occasions in latest fashions, and at

Prices Below the Cost of the Materials.

Imported Costume Waists, $4.98
Made of Dresden Sateen and Fancy Pique.

Chiffon Bodices,
in evening shades,
$6.75 and $12.50.

Taffeta Glace Silk Crepon and Fancy Silk Waists, for Promenade and Evening wear.. $3.75

Silk Waists of plain and fancy Jap, small checks and figures.. $1.75

Imported Shirt Waists . . 25c.
Made of white Chambray with combination of pink, blue, and lavender edging.

Organdie, Dimity and Percale Shirt Waists . . . 59c.
Laundered collars and cuffs.

Lawn Matinees . . . . . 98c.

Wrappers.

Cashmere Wrappers with fancy braid and ribbon trimming..... $1.39

Imported Crepon and Challie Wrappers..... $5.75

Mountain and Seashore Imported Flannel Wrappers, with hand embroidered trimming..... $7.50

Imported Silk Negligees, - $5.00
Hand run trimmings; plain and fancy Silks; guaranteed fast colors.

French Lingerie.

Chemise de Nuit, Chemise de Jour, Jupons (lace trimmed), AT $2.98 each.

Domestic Underwear . . 69c
Made of Lawn, Cambric, and Muslin, trimmed with embroidery, Torchon and Val lace.

Infants' Department.
(up to 4 years)

Children's Traveling Coats..... $1.98
Braid trimming.

All-wool Reefers..... $1.49

Children's Lawn Caps..... 19c.

Hats and Poke Bonnets..... 69c.
In Lawn and Chambray; white and colored

Children's Dresses . . . . 69c.
Made of Lawn, Chambray and Percale, in Gretchen and Hubbard effects.

Embroidery Department.

Grass Linen Bandings, Irish Point designs, reduced from 30c. a yard to 10c.

Embroidered Hemstitch Grass Linen, 11 inches wide, worth 50c. a yard, at..... 18c.

Grass Linen Edgings, embroidered, were 45c. a yard, now..... 20c.

White Embroideries.

Fine Nainsook and India Linen Embroideries, Irish Point effects worth 25c. a yard, at..... 15c.

All-Over Embroideries, 27 inches wide, Broderie Anglais designs, worth $1.25 a yard, at..... 79c.

Remnant Sale of Cambric, Nainsook, and India Linen Embroideries, narrow, medium, and wide edgings, at 50c. on the dollar.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.